

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF ORIENTAL BUTTERFLIES.

BY H. GROSE-SMITH, B.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., ETC.

1. *Hypochrysops aurifer* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings rather bluer and darker purple than in *H. pythias* Feld., with black margins wider than in that species; on the posterior wings the outer margin is more emarginate.

Underside: anterior wings with red bars and bands resembling those in *H. pythias*, bordered with metallic spots and bars which are much broader and more greenish golden than in that species; the ground-colour of the cell and the costal area is greenish gold. Posterior wings with the ground-colour brilliant greenish gold, with red spots and bands bordered on each side with black, which are rather differently arranged from those in *H. pythias*, the bands being more broken up into distinct spots.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Fergusson Island (Meek).

Described from one specimen in the Tring Museum.

2. *Hypochrysops aristocles* sp. nov.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: anterior wings brownish grey, with a broad white fascia covering the middle of the disc from the upper discoidal nervule to the inner margin; this band is rounded at the apex and slightly invades the cell; the basal two-thirds of the cell and the area beneath are pale silvery blue. Posterior wings dull brownish grey, with the basal third pale silvery blue; the middle third is white, more broadly so towards the costa than on the inner margin.

Underside: anterior wings resemble *H. alcyates* G. & S., but the dark outer-marginal area does not include a vertical white band. Posterior wings white, with two parallel brownish black bands, one at the base and another below it from the inner margin a little before its crossing the cell and ceasing on the subcostal nervure, both bands bordered by silvery azure-blue; the disc is crossed by a third black band from a little above the anal angle to the costal margin at the apex, where it joins another marginal dark band, the two bands enclosing a rather narrow white area; the third band is bordered on both sides by silvery blue lines, that on its inner side only extending to the lowest median nervule; the marginal dark band is traversed by a row of silvery blue spots divided by the veins.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Allied to *H. alcyates* G. & S.

Hab. Meoko, Duke of York Islands (Ribbe).

In the Tring Museum.

3. *Hypochrysops honora* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: resembles *H. arronica* Feld., but is darker purple, with the

anterior wings rather less produced at the apex; the cilia of the anterior wings are black, not mottled with white as in *H. arronica*.

Underside: differs from *H. arronica* in the following respects: on the anterior wings the cell and costal area are greenish brown instead of rufous; the metallic markings in the cell, costal and outer-marginal area are broader and greenish gold instead of bluish gold; the pale area is more dusky, and the vertical row of pale bars between the veins towards the apex is narrower and of more uniform width. On the posterior wings are three brick-red bands towards the base, not broken up into spots as in *H. arronica*; the shoulder and the area between the bars are greenish gold instead of white. The other markings differ little from those in *H. arronica*, but the submarginal hastate spots on either side of the lowest median nervule are black instead of rufous, and the discal hastate marks between the median nervules of *H. arronica* are represented by straight bars.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. New Hanover (Webster, February and March 1897).

In the Tring Museum.

4. *Hypochrysops rufinus* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings dark purple, the anterior wings with the apex broadly, and the costal and outer margins more narrowly, black. Posterior wings with the costal and outer margins brownish black.

Underside: with the cell, costal margin, and apical third bright rufous; the cell is bordered on the upperside by a metallic blue line, and traversed longitudinally by another line of the same colour, bent towards its end into the form of an irregular S placed horizontally; a bar at the end of the cell and several spots across the upper part of the disc, and a submarginal row of spots, all metallic blue: below the rufous area the ground-colour is rufous brown, becoming darker below the cell and a little beyond it. Posterior wings bright rufous, crossed by six metallic rufous bands, of which the second and third from the base are parallel, the outer bands being more or less broken up into spots; the disc is traversed by a broad irregular band of black markings, the veins crossing this band being rufous. Cilia of both wings black.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Ron Island (W. Doherty, July 1897).

In the Tring Museum.

5. *Thysonotis horsa* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: resembles *T. hensis* (Grose-Smith), but duller blue, without any irroration of white scales on the upperside of the anterior wings. Posterior wings without the white band of *T. hensis* and *T. wallacei* Feld., only the costal margin above the costal nervure being white; the broad outer-marginal black band is wider and rather deeply indented on the veins.

Underside: on the anterior wings the black marginal band extends broadly all round the costal and outer margins, becoming narrower to the outer angle; the azure-blue band by which it is centred is narrowed at the base, interrupted beyond the middle, and extends along the outer margin as far as the lowest median nervule. On the posterior wings the white band which crosses before the middle does not, on the costal margin, approach so closely to the apex; the discal blue area as in *T. hensis*,

but the black spots in it approach its outer edge more closely. Cilia on both wings grey.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: both wings dusky fuliginous grey. On the anterior wings the pale central area is much more restricted and more densely irrorated by dusky grey scales. On the posterior wings there is scarcely any trace of the pale subbasal area of *T. hengis* and *T. wallacei*, the wings being only slightly paler towards the base and the upper part of the inner margin.

Underside: differs from *T. hengis* as follows: on the anterior wings the black costal and outer-marginal band is much broader, covering nearly the whole of the cell, and extending broadly along the outer margin to the outer angle. On the posterior wings the white band is rather narrower and more sinuate on its outer edge. Cilia of both wings more dusky.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Ron Island, Geelvink Bay (*type*), and Dorey (W. Doherty).

In the Tring Museum and Mr. Grose-Smith's collection (*types* ♂, ♀). A good series of both sexes was sent.

6. *Thysonotis helga* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings rather brighter blue than in *T. horsa*. Anterior wings with an indistinct patch of white scales in the middle of the disc; costal margin narrowly and outer margin more broadly black than in *T. horsa*. Posterior wings with a broad subbasal white band crossing the wings, with a basal band of blue; a broad outer-marginal black band, broadest towards the anal angle, not indented on the veins, and extending at the apex along one-third of the costal margin; the blue area crossing the disc between the white band and the outer-marginal black band is more restricted than in other allied species.

Underside: with the costal and outer-marginal black band broader than in *T. horsa*, extending over the cell and a little below it, and more broadly along the outer margin to the outer angle, the white central area being correspondingly more restricted. Posterior wings with the central white band broader, and the sub-marginal azure-blue band narrower, the black spots in the blue band being less elongate. Cilia of both wings narrowly white, crossed with black at the ends of the veins.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: both wings blackish brown. Anterior wings with a conspicuous oblique broad white band, diffused outwardly, extending from a little above the uppermost median nervule, and slightly invading the cell, to the basal half of the inner margin. Posterior wings with the inner half white and dusky at the base.

Underside: anterior wings with a costal and outer-marginal broad black band of uniform width, centred by a pale azure-blue band, which extends from the base round the wings nearly to the outer angle, the rest of the wings white. Posterior wings as in the *male*, but the inner edge of the black outer-marginal area is more regular.

Expanse of wings: ♂ $1\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Anus, Jobi Island (W. Doherty, April and May 1897).

In Mr. Grose-Smith's collection (*types* ♂, ♀) and in the Tring Museum.

7. *Thysonotis lamprosides* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings very closely resemble *T. lampros* Drnce, but the white band on the posterior wings is comparatively narrower and more sharply

defined, and the discal irroration of blue scales is more restricted to the apical portion of those wings.

The *underside* is also very close to *T. lampros*; the blue costal streak of the anterior and the white band of the posterior wings are comparatively narrower.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: also closely resembles the same sex of *T. lampros*, but the pale bands on both wings are rather more conspicuous and more clearly defined.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Kiriwini, Trobriand Islands (Meek).

In the Tring Museum. A good series was sent in the same consignment as *T. lampros*; the very much smaller size (about one-half smaller) constitutes the main difference between the two species, if indeed they are distinct, of which I am doubtful.

8. *Thysonotis coelinus* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings duller blue than in *T. coelinus* Feld. and *T. hymetus* Feld., the *male* of which latter species it closely resembles, but the black marginal band on the posterior wings is wider towards the anal angle and the wings are less elongate.

Underside: differs from *T. hymetus* on the anterior wings in its white discal band being narrower and approaching nearer to the apex. On the posterior wings the white band is also rather narrower; the metallic submarginal band is more azure-blue, and its inner and outer edges are straight, not lunulate as in *T. hymetus*, the spots in the band being quadrate instead of lunulate.

FEMALE.—*Upperside*: both wings dull glossy brown, with a bluish suffusion towards the base, which on the anterior wings extends over an indistinct narrow pale area representing the white band on the underside and ceasing on the upper median nervule. On the posterior wings the pale area is subbasal and indistinct.

Underside: with the white bands on both wings very much narrower than in Dr. Felder's figure of that sex of *T. hymetus*, and on the anterior wings the white bands do not approach so closely to the apex. On the posterior wings the difference between the azure-blue coloration of the metallic submarginal band of *T. coelinus* and the greenish blue of *T. hymetus* is very marked.

Expanse of wings: a little over $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Fergusson Island (Meek).

In the Tring Museum and Mr. Grose-Smith's collection (*types* ♂, ♀). The *females* of this species differ very much from those of *T. hymetus*. On the *upperside* they are not very unlike to *T. endocia* Druce, but the pale area is more obscure and restricted than in that species, which moreover does not appear to have any bluish suffusion.

9. *Thysonotis olga* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: anterior wings with the outer fourth brownish black, the costal margin narrowly and the base more broadly black, the black areas bordered inwardly by a broad slightly metallic violaceous blue band which surrounds the white area extending over the outer half of the cell and the middle of the wings to the inner margin. Posterior wings with the outer fourth brownish black, in which, towards the anal angle, are four metallic blue lunules between the veins; the inner edge of the black band is indented in the middle, the indentation being filled by

violaceous blue; the rest of the wings white, except at the base, which is narrowly dark grey, with an irroration of violaceous blue scales; one slender black tail.

Underside: both wings white, with the outer third dark brown, indented on the inner edge. On the anterior wings the dark area is widest towards the costal margin, and in it is situated a row of oval black spots on the outer margin, surrounded by narrow grey rings, inside which is a row of darker spots, edged internally by indistinct grey lines; a broad brown streak at the base, which extends halfway along the costa, with a basal grey streak on the costal margin. In the dark band of the posterior wings is a submarginal row of black lunules, crowned by metallic blue lunules, except the lunule near the apex, which is surrounded by grey, and there are a few indistinct grey markings above the other lunules.

Expanse of wings: 1 inch.

Hab. Kapaur, Dutch New Guinea, at a low elevation (Doherty).

In the Tring Museum. Not close to any described species; it is nearest to *T. mindarus* Feld. Four examples were sent.

10. *Holochila zadne* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings rather pale shining blue. Anterior wings with the costal margin, apex, and outer margin rather broadly brown, broadest at the apex, and gradually narrowing along the outer margin to the outer angle. Posterior wings with the costal margin broadly and outer margin narrowly greyish brown.

Underside: brownish shining white; anterior wings acuminate, likewise the anal angle.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Mailu, British New Guinea (Anthony).

In the Tring Museum.

Nearest to *H. fulgens* Grose-Smith; it is the same shape as that species.

11. *Holochila nitens* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: anterior wings dull brown, with a basal pale silvery blue area extending along the inner margin to three-fourths its length, extending obliquely upwards to the lower part of the cell, and over the base of the two lowest median nervules. Posterior wings with the basal four-fifths pale silvery blue, the outer fifth being dull brown.

Underside: white.

Expanse of wings: $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

Hab. North Queensland.

In the Tring Museum.

The apex of the anterior wings and anal angle of the posterior wings are acuminate, as in *H. fulgens* and *H. zadne*.

12. *Holochila vicina* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings pinkish purple. Anterior wings with the apex rather broadly and the costal and outer margins more narrowly brown, suffused with the pinkish purple coloration. Posterior wings with the costal margin paler brown and outer margin very narrowly brown.

Underside: sordid silvery white.

Expanse of wings : $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Mailu, British New Guinea (Anthony).

In the Tring Museum.

The apex of the anterior wings and anal angle of the posterior wings are acuminate, as in *H. fulgens*, *H. zadac*, and *H. nitens*.

13. *Cupha charmides* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside* : from the base to the middle rufous brown, beyond which the wings are crossed by a curved transverse orange-brown band; beyond the band the outer margin is dark brown. In the orange-brown band between the median nervules are two brown spots, the upper of which merges in the outer dark brown area, the lower being distinct: below the lowest median nervule is a large dark brown spot, also merging in the outer dark area; one or two indistinct small orange-brown spots towards the apex. Posterior wings with the basal half rufous brown, beyond which the wings are orange-brown; across the disc are two sinuate indistinct brown lines, the space between them being rather paler, outside which between the veins is a row of five dark brown spots surrounded by orange-brown rings, the middle spot being the smallest, followed by seven dark brown lunules, between which and the outer margin is another row of narrower lunules of the same colour, bordered on each side by paler lunules.

Underside : much paler than on the upperside. Anterior wings with the discal orange-brown band very much restricted, and with a row of black spots crossing the wings from a little before the apex to near the inner margin: the spots are bordered by pale lunules, the lowest spot, beneath the lowest median nervule, being very large and diffused. On the posterior wings is a row of seven spots crossing the disc, surrounded by orange rings and crowned by pale lilac lunules; there is also a submarginal row of pale lunules, with narrow brown bars at their base.

The *female* differs little from the *male*, but on the anterior wings are several more indistinct tawny markings, and on the posterior wings the pale spaces between the outer-marginal dark lunules are more strongly marked.

Expanse of wings : $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Mefor Island (*type*), and Ron Island, Geelvink Bay (W. Doherty). This species is intermediate between *C. maconides* Hew. and *C. madestes* Hew.

In the Tring Museum and Mr. Grose-Smith's collection.

14. *Cupha rubria* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside* : with the basal third of both wings chestnut-brown, the middle of both wings crossed by a bright orange-brown band. On the anterior wings the band is widest on the inner margin, becoming narrower on the costal margin by the sharp curving of its outer edge; between the two lowest median nervules this band invades the dark brown outer area, but less broadly so than in *C. prosope* Fabr., and encloses a dark brown spot; the outer part of the wings is dark brown, with two narrow indistinct tawny markings towards the apex. The posterior wings differ little from those of *C. prosope*.

Underside : much paler brown than in *C. prosope*. On the anterior wings the central band is less clearly defined than in that species; the outer third is dull purplish brown, which is uninterrupted between the median nervules, as in *C. prosope*, with the row of dark spots more distinct, and bordered outwardly by whitish

lunules instead of pale brown lunules in *C. prosope*. On the posterior wings the central band is wider than in *C. prosope*, being widest on the costal margin, instead of narrowest in that species, and the outer third is purplish brown, with the row of spots in it much larger, and whitish lunules outside instead of pale brown.

The *female* resembles the *male*.

Expanse of wings: ♂ $2\frac{1}{8}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Rego, British New Guinea (*type*), and Samarai, S.E. New Guinea (Woodford).

In Mr. Grose-Smith's collection.

Near to *C. prosope* Fabr. and *C. turneri* Butler. I possess a *female* from Kiriwini Island (Meek) which differs little from the *type*, but is larger and paler on the underside.

15. *Cupha alexis* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: with the basal third paler chestnut-brown than in *C. turneri*, and with the central orange-brown band likewise paler, but broader and on the posterior wings less curved.

On the *underside* the dark outer areas are more restricted. On the anterior wings the inner edge of the dark outer area is more vertical. On the posterior wings the spots in the dark outer band are nearer the margin and more quadrate.

The *female* resembles the *male*, but is a little more rufous.

Expanse of wings: ♂ $2\frac{1}{8}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. New Britain (*type*) and New Ireland.

In the Tring Museum and Mr. Grose-Smith's collection (*type*).

Very close to *C. turneri* and *C. cyclotas* Grose-Smith; it is a smaller insect than the former. A considerable number has been received from several collectors.

16. *Neptis dulcinea* sp. nov.

MALE.—*Upperside*: both wings velvety black. Anterior wings with a very indistinct pale basal streak in the cell and a small indistinct white patch at its end; a large white spot on the disc, divided by the middle median nervule, as in *N. satina* Grose-Smith, and another elongate spot on the inner margin, nearer the base, edged with bluish scales, both spots being smaller than in *N. satina*. Towards the apex are two rows of white spots, the inner two and the outer three in number, and a white narrow submarginal streak between the two lowest median nervules. Posterior wings crossed a little before the middle by a band of bluish white from the upper subcostal nervule to near the inner margin, where it is narrowest, being widest above the uppermost median nervule; halfway between the band and the outer margin, towards the apex, are three small indistinct white spots between the veins.

Underside: with a broad bluish white streak in the cell, divided by a dark line at about two-thirds from the base, followed by a greyish streak at the end of the cell, and a triangular bluish white streak beyond, as in *N. satina*, but less elongate; the other spots and markings as in *N. satina*, but they are not margined with bluish white. Posterior wings with two white streaks at the base; the central white band rather wider than on the upperside, but more abbreviated and more

indented on its outer edge and of less uniform width than in *N. satina*; the double row of spots and markings towards the outer margin is whiter.

The *female* resembles the *male*, but on the upperside of the anterior wings there is an additional white spot in the cell beyond its middle, and the inner-marginal white spot extends above the submedian nervure. The central white band on the posterior wings is wider and whiter, and the disc is crossed by four white subconical spots, with an indistinct submarginal row of white bars.

Expanse of wings: ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Mafor Island, Geelvink Bay (May and June 1897, W. Doherty).

In the Tring Museum and Mr. Grose-Smith's collection (*type*).

ON A NEW PARROT OF THE FAMILY LORIIDAE.

By THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD.

MR. HEINRICH KÜHN sent, among other birds from the Key Islands, a pair of Parrots from Toeal, Little Key, which evidently belong to a new species, which I name

Eos kühni sp. nov.

in honour of its discoverer. They resemble *Eos semilarvata* (Schleg.), but differ in the following characters:—

1. On the head is a blue spot reaching from behind the eye to the ear-coverts only, while in *E. semilarvata* the blue runs in a broad line from the base of the mandible over the cheeks to the ear-coverts.

2. The scapulars form only a blue patch on the wing in *E. semilarvata*, while in the new bird the blue forms a long line along the upper edge of the wing, some of the lesser wing-coverts also being blue.

3. There is, in addition to the narrower black tips of the secondaries, a broad black band across the wing, formed by the broad black tips of the longest upper wing-coverts.

Wing (♂ and ♀) 164 mm.; tail 115; tarsus 19; bill 25. "Iris bright brown; feet black; bill reddish orange."

Type: Key, Toeal, October 19th, 1897.